

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 3 of 14

**In the claims:**

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Original) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:  
forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;  
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;  
forming a contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;  
forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;  
forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer; and  
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact.
2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than 960 °C.
3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than about 450 °C.
4. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than about 200 °C.
5. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact layer comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaN.
6. (Original) The method of Claim 5, wherein the contact layer comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 4 of 14

7. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process comprises forming a nitride-based contact layer by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

8. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature deposition process is a process other than mass transport from a wafer on which the transistor is formed.

9. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:  
forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;  
forming a gate recess in the first dielectric layer;  
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact in the contact recess; and  
wherein forming a contact recess comprises forming an ohmic contact recess in the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer that expose a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.

10. (Original) The method of Claim 9, wherein the first dielectric layer comprises a silicon nitride layer.

11. (Original) The method of Claim 10, wherein the silicon nitride layer provides a passivation layer for the transistor.

12. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:  
forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;  
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact on the first dielectric layer; and

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 5 of 14

wherein forming a contact recess comprises forming an ohmic contact recess in the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer that expose a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.

13. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact recess extends into the channel layer.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact without annealing the ohmic contact.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises:

    patterning a metal layer on the contact layer; and  
    annealing the patterned metal layer at a temperature of about 850 °C or less.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer comprises forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer to a thickness sufficient to provide a sheet resistivity of less than a sheet resistivity of a two-dimensional electron gas region formed at an interface between the channel layer and the barrier layer.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming n-type InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

18. (Original) The method of Claim 17, wherein the InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer is doped with Si, Ge and/or O during formation.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising forming sidewalls of the channel layer to provide an increased surface area interface between the channel layer and the n-type contact layer as compared to a planar interface.

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 6 of 14

20. (Original) The method of Claim 19, wherein forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer that extends onto a portion of the channel layer.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 19, wherein forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer that terminates before the sidewall of the channel layer.

22. (Original) The method of Claim 1, further comprising:  
forming holes in the channel layer adjacent the contact regions;  
placing n-type nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes; and  
wherein forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the n-type contact layer and on the n-type nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes.

23. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact recess comprises a first contact recess, the contact region comprises a first contact region and the ohmic contact comprises a first ohmic contact, the method further comprising:  
forming a second contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a second contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;  
forming a contact layer on the exposed second contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;  
forming a second ohmic contact on the contact layer; and  
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer between the first and second ohmic contacts.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact recess further comprises forming a contact recess that exposes a portion of the barrier layer and wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming a contact layer that extends onto the exposed portion of the barrier layer.

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 7 of 14

25. (Original) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:  
forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;  
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;  
forming a masking layer on the barrier layer;  
patterning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer;  
forming a contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer;  
selectively removing the masking layer and a portion of the contact layer on the masking layer to provide a nitride-based contact region;  
forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region; and  
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 25, further comprising:  
forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;  
forming a recess in the first dielectric layer;  
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact in the recess;  
wherein forming a masking layer on the barrier layer comprises forming a masking layer on the first dielectric layer; and  
wherein patterning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer comprises patterning the masking layer, the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.

27. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the first dielectric layer comprises a silicon nitride layer.

28. (Original) The method of Claim 27, wherein the silicon nitride layer provides a passivation layer for the transistor.

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 8 of 14

29. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the masking layer comprises a dielectric layer.

30. (Original) The method of Claim 29, wherein the dielectric layer comprises a silicon oxide layer.

31. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the masking layer comprises a photoresist and/or e-beam resist masking layer.

32. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact without annealing the ohmic contact.

33. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises:

    patterning a metal layer on the nitride-based contact region; and  
    annealing the patterned metal layer at a temperature of less than about 850 °C.

34. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the oxide layer comprises forming a nitride-based contact layer by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

35. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer comprises forming a contact layer on the exposed portions of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer to a thickness sufficient to provide a sheet resistivity of less than a sheet resistivity of a two-dimensional electron gas region formed at an interface between the channel layer and the barrier layer.

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 9 of 14

36. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming n-type an InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

37. (Original) The method of Claim 29, wherein the InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer is doped with Si, Ge and/or O during formation.

38. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the contact layer comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaN.

39. (Original) The method of Claim 38, wherein the contact layer comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

40. (Original) The method of Claim 25, further comprising forming sidewalls of the channel layer to provide an increased surface area interface between the channel layer and the contact layer in comparison to a planar interface.

41. (Original) The method of Claim 40, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region that extends onto a portion of the channel layer.

42. (Original) The method of Claim 40, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region that terminates before the sidewall of the channel layer.

43. (Original) The method of Claim 25, further comprising:  
forming holes in the channel layer adjacent the contact regions;  
wherein forming a contact layer further comprises placing a nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes; and

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 10 of 14

wherein forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact regions and on the nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes.

44. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the contact opening comprises a first contact opening, the nitride-based contact region comprises a first nitride-based contact region and the ohmic contact comprises a first ohmic contact, the method further comprising:

patterning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a second contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer;

forming a contact layer on the portion of the nitride-based channel layer exposed by the second contact opening;

wherein selectively removing the masking layer comprises selectively removing the masking layer and a portion of the contact layer on the masking layer to provide the first nitride-based contact region and a second nitride-based contact region;

forming a second ohmic contact on the second nitride-based contact region;  
and

wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer between the first and second ohmic contacts.

45. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the contact recess exposes a portion of the barrier layer and wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming a contact layer that extends onto the exposed portion of the barrier layer.

46-62. (Cancelled).

63. (Original) A method of fabricating a high electron mobility transistor, comprising:

forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;

forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;



In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 11 of 14

forming at least one contact recess in the barrier layer that extends into the channel layer;

forming a contact region on the nitride-based channel layer in the contact recess;

forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer; and

wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure.

64. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure comprises patterning sidewalls of portions of the contact recess that extend into the channel layer.

65. (Original) The method of Claim 64, further comprising forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region.

66. (Original) The method of Claim 65, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact that does not extend onto the channel layer in the area of the sidewalls.

67. (Original) The method of Claim 65, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact that extends onto the channel layer in the area of the sidewalls.

68. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure comprises:

forming holes extending into the channel layer;

placing n-type semiconductor material in the holes; and

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 12 of 14

forming an ohmic contact that is in contact with the n-type semiconductor material in the holes.

69. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises InGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

70. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises AlGaN.

71. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises GaN.

72. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises InGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN, AlGaN, GaN and/or InN doped with Si, Ge and/or O.

73. (Original) The method of Claim 63, further comprising forming a silicon nitride layer on the barrier layer and wherein the gate contact is provided in a recess in the silicon nitride layer.

74. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming a contact region comprises forming a nitride-based semiconductor material contact region by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

75. (Original) The method of Claim 74, forming a contact region comprises forming an n-type semiconductor material contact region using a low temperature deposition process.

76. (Original) The method of Claim 63, further comprising:  
forming a first ohmic contact on the contact region; and

In re: Saxler *et al.*  
Serial No.: 10/849,617  
Filed: May 20, 2004  
Page 13 of 14

forming a second ohmic contact adjacent the gate contact and opposite from the first ohmic contact.

77. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaIn.

78. (Original) The method of Claim 77, wherein the contact region comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

79. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises a metal and/or metal allow to provide an ohmic contact.

80. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region extends onto the barrier layer.

81-84. (Cancelled).